A CITY IN ASHES.

HALF OF ST. JOHN DESTROYED. ALL OF THE TOWN SOUTH OF KING-ST, BURNED, WITH NEARLY ALL THE BUS NESS HOUSES, NEWS PAPER OFFICES, AND CHURCHES, AND MANY DWILLINGS-THIR EEN LIVES LOST, AND SEV-ERAL PE SONS MISSING.

The early reports of the fire at St. John. New-Brunswick, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, appear not to have been exaggerated. The spread of the flames was so rapid that the efforts of the firemen were nearly useless, buildings, of whatever material built, going down before the flames as soon as touched. All the city south of King-st, is reported in ashes with the exception of one building. This includes nearly all the business section. Thirteen lives are reported to have been lost, and some persons are missing, who it is hoped will yet be found in safety. The loss in money is estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000, and many families are in destitution. Efforts are making in many cities to send aid immediately.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE FIRE. A SECOND CHICAGO-RAPID SPREAD OF THE FLAM'S -LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL LOSSES-DESTRUCTION

St. John, N. B., June 21 .- Yesterday was the most calamitous ever known in the annals of St. John. Nothing could have burst more suddenly on the unsuspecting citizens than the fire which destroyed so many valuable lives, wasted property by the million's worth, laid an arrest on many and varied forms of industry, and spread not only desolation but terror and consternation all around. Public buildings, palaces of commerce, temples of religion, banks, palatial residences, newspaper and telegraph offices, school-houses, almost everything of which citizens of St. John felt proud, were in a few hours laid in ruins. The loss of our hotels, churches, school-houses, banks, etc., was made a thousand times more painful by the lamentable destruction of

life accompanying it. The fire was discovered in a building owned by Mr. Fairweather, on the south side of York Pointslip, next to McLaughlia's boiler-shop. To the latter building the flames had spread before the firemen had reached the scene. The engines arrived and did their best to stop the flames, but all efforts were in vain. Nothing could be done. The flames then spread to the various buildings on Have's rear into Smith-st., carrying everything before it. been attacked, when it was seen that the first fire would inevitably sweep along either Dock or Millst. Aid came from Portland in the shape of the town engine and firemen. The tinder-boxes on fire, aided by the wind, proved a combination too much sts., white the men with branches were down on a wass of flames at the end of Smith-st, and Drurytook the flames across Union-st, to the opposite been fatal, and in less than five minutes these buildings were deemed to destruction. Both sides of the street were soon in the grasp of the devouring element, and the men were obliged to drop their brauch pipes and run up the street, after which they dragged the hose after them. Another body of men were working at the foot of Union-st., and by placing boards in front of their faces managed to battle with the flames until their clothing became singed.

RAPID SPREAD OF THE FLAMES. ion, the fire soon reached Nelson-st., then Robertson's-place, then extended to Robertson's Wharf, and then up the South Wharf. As it gained Nelsonst, on the south, it there met the flames coming up that street, and the combination made a terrific heat that could not be borne. Allied with the strong wind from the north-west, it did not take long for the entire wharf to be in a blaze. Half a dozen wood-boats were at the head of Market-slip, and at the end of the wharves there were about the same number of schooners. Before the fire had assumed a formidable shape on the North Wharf the men on the vessels began to pour pails of water on the decks. The water was low just then, and something like this was necessary to extinguish the sparks that were continually showered down on them. Those at the head of the slip were in a quarter of an hour on fire in so many places that it was impossible for each outreak to receive attention before the vessels were well on fire. The flames caught their masts, and these afforded a stepping stone to the shops on South Wharf. Not one of those west of Ward-st. was capable of withstanding the intense heat and sparks all being of wood, and they went down as if felled by a hurricane. The schooners in front having been hauled out to a place of safety, many of the occupants of the stores were off helping their unfortunate brother merchants, and some arrived just in time to save their books. Others were just enabled to witness the destruction of all their stock. Some of the embers lodged in the steeple of Trinity Church, Germain-st., and with nothing to save it, the fire being so high as to be almost beyond reach, the fire was left to pursue its own way.

As the news spread that some wooden houses in Horsefield-st., as well as others on Duke-st., near the Victoria Hotel, were on fire, thousands were alarmed, as it was soon seen that the fire was spread ing north, south, east, and west to Germain, Charlette, Duke, and Horsefield-sts., with not an engine to be had and everything going down before the unrelenting flames. A building on Charlotte-st, had hardly become a prey to the flames, when others on each side followed, and in half an hour all except the Germain-st. side of the square was in ashes. The Victoria Hotel and St. Andrew's Church were in great danger, and the hotel guests, as well as the employes, began to make preparations for seeking

new quarters. Very little time was given them to collect their valuables, and in the majority of cases they had to leave with scanty wardrobes. About the same time St. Andrew's Church took fire, and it did not stand long. Adjoining the church was a two-story brick building, occupied as a tailor shop in the lower story and by the Beacon, Pioneer, and Siloam Lodges of Odd Fellows, as well as Millicets Encampment of that order on the upper flat, which was destroyed; prior to which, however, the members managed to enter the building and save most of the regalia and paraphernalia. The buildings at the southern corner of Dock and Union-sts. and on the opposite corner caught almost simultaneously.

To say that the fire raged fiercely here would but too faintly describe the terrible certainty of its progression unheed ui of the streams of water directed apon it. The engine was obliged to shift its position from this quarter, the heat being terrific. There was also danger that the hose would be burned, and of all things its preservation was most important. The engine was taken down Dock-st., but it seemed as if the fire did not wish to part company, and kept ap a rapid pursuit. It also spread along the western part of Mill-st., crossing over to the opposite side, side, the fire swept away some of the finest stores in the

and darting with lightning-like rapidity upon Messrs. Rankins & Sons' biseuit manufactory. Then following onward toward North-st, from the South Wharf, the flames entered Ward-st., and extended to Peters's Wharf in a remarkably short space of time, carrying everything before them. They then worked through to Water-st., and thence soon made their way to the southern part of Market-square, making a jump up to Prince William-st.

At this stage a wooden house on Canterbury-st. caught the flames, and buildings on Church-st. were soon imperiled. The flames then advanced to Princess and King-sts., and buildings on Germain-st. opposite Trinity Church, took fire very rapidly. The Academy of Music was destroyed. There were two occupied stores on the ground floor of this building. and the Knights of Pythias rented a hall up stairs. Many of the actors, who were under engagement to Mr. Naunery, lost portions of their wardrobe, and all the scenery was burned. When the fire had reached the Market-square and had obtained a strong hold on the many fine buildings thereon situated, several explosions were heard coming from one of the hardware stores, and caused a general scattering of the people all around. The reports reached as far up as the court-house. The fire entered King-st, on the western side from Germain and Canterbury-sts, to the St. John Hotel, burning the Trinity School in its course, and went up the south side of Kings-square and leveled to the ground the Lyceum, destroying the marble works of Mr. S. P. Osgood and the Messrs, Milligan It then proceeded to Mr. Robertson's stables, across to St. Malachi's Hall, up Leinster-st., and then back to King-st. east, down nearly to Pittst. From there all buildings south of King-st, have

In the other part of the city the conflagration was stopped about North-st., having extended as far up Union-st, as Messrs, J. & T. Robinson's. The Bank of British North America was saved. The police office and station opposite were burned. The shipping floated down the harbor to places of safety at an early stage of the fire. There were no losses of shipping by fire, except the schooners in Market-slip. LESSES AND SUFFERING.

At an early hour the Western Union Telegraph Company's office was burned and its valuable batteries and apparatus destroyed. The office is now established at the Intercolonial Railway station. Some of its wires are cut off. A great quantity of the goods saved fell into the hands of thieves, who bung around like vultures, eager to avail themselves of any opportunity that afforded to carry off what they could lay their hands on. The ballast wharf was covered most of the night with Wharf, which were also quickly consumed, and be- thousands of people anxious to escape by fore the fire could be checked it broke out with a water, as were also the railway track and around the track between From there the flames spread into Drury-lane | the ballast wharf and Courtenay Bay. The postand Mill-st., following that into Dock-st., tak- office in Carleton was used last night for the receping both sides. Before this, however, the rear tion and transmission of mails. The evening mails of the Loudon House and adjacent buildings had were made up and sent off from there on time. The following newspaper offices with their "plant" and | the serious fires which have visited the city in years stock were completely swept away: The Freeman. The Evening Clobe, The Daily Telegraph, The Daily Acres, The Watchman, and The Religious Intelligencer. The Globe, The Telegraph, the News, The Watchman, for the gallant workers, and almost in despair they | and the intelligencer had job offices attached. Mes. rs. saw the flames advance upon them, not slowly, but | Chubb & Co. lost their large job office, bookwith a rapidity that appalled the stoutest hearts. bundery, &c. Messrs, McMillan lost their job The Carleton engine came in the ferry-boat and lent office, building, &c. Mr. Knodell lost his its aid in the tire. One engine had been sta- job office. The following are among the list of tioned at the corner of Mill and Union- public buildings burned; Post-Office, Bank of New-Branswick, City Bailding, Custom-house, Union-st., opposite Drury-lane. The buildings were | Maritime Bank Building, in which were this bank's office and those of the Montreal and Nova Scotia lane; and while the workers were vainly endeavor- | Banks, the office of School Trustees, &c.; the Bank ing to have the fire end there, a momentary gale of Nova Scotin's new building, the Academy of Music building, in which was the hall of the Knights houses, and taen they receded; but their touch had of Pythias; the Victoria Hotel, Odd-Fellows' Hall, No. 1 Engine House, Orange Hall, King Street Temperance Hall, King-st.; East Dramatic Lyceum, Victoria School-house, Temple of Honor Hall, Barnes Hotel, Royal Hotel, St. John Hotel, Acadia Hotel, The Brusswick Honse, Bay View Hotel, International Hetel, Wiggins Orphan Asylum, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The churches destroyed are Trinity; St. Andrew's Pitts-st.; Mission Church, St. David's Church, Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the Sheifield Street Mission House.

LOSS OF LIFE.

The following persons are reported to have lost their lives in the fire: Benjamin Williams, Germain-st.; Harold Gilbert, near the Victoria Hotel; Wm. McNeill of James Adams & Co.'s establishment; Garrett Cotter of J. N. May's establishment; the mother of ex-Mayor Reed and his two annts. Two men whose names are unknown are reported ern of Strait Shore was also killed. The body of an unknown man was found on Prince William-st. about 4 o'clock this morning. Many persons are reported missing, but it is thought best not to mention names, in the hope that they will yet be found to be safe. Many persons were injured, particularly firemen.

EXTENT OF THE BUIN. No clear estimate of the value of the property destroyed or of the insurance can be given. Certainly \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 worth is gone, and insurance men think their risks may run up to \$5,000,000. The entire business portion of the city is destroyed. Not a leading establishment has escaped. All the principal dry goods stores, the leading groceries, all the ship brokers, commission merchapts, all in the business of wholesale liquors, flour, provisions, coal, salt, lumber, tea, West India goods, A.c., are utterly wiped out, Forty-odd blocks, or nearly 200 acres south of King-st., have not six buildings remaining. The valuables of the Bank of Montreal and Bank of Nova Scotia were removed to the vault and safes of the Bank of New-Rrunswick It is not known how the latter stood the test. There are no regular postal headquarters in the city proper. Every street, square, and alley is filled with urniture, and thousands of people are without food

The International Company's steamer New-York sheltered and fed 1,000 persons last night, and the vessels in the stream have large numbers of people on board. Thousands had to get away from the lower part of the city by boats.

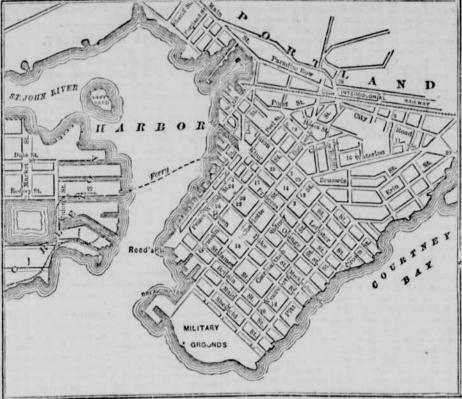
COURSE OF THE FLAMES.

STATEMENT OF THE PORTION OF THE CITY BURNED-PARTIAL LIST OF THE MOST PROMI-NENT BUILDINGS.

Boston, Mass., June 21 .- A Bangor, Me., dispatch says: "The conductor of the express train re ports that three-quarters of the city is burned, and only se building is left etanding south of King st. A train will leave Bangor to-night with cooked meats for the sufferers. General information places the origin of the fir at the lower part of the city on the lumber wharves. The fire, it would seem, spread toward the upper part of the city, raging through Main, Parker, and King-sts., in which were many of the largest dry goods houses, banks, commission houses, and hotels. It is certain that the Victoria Hotel, the largest hotel in the Province, has been consumed. St. John was noted for its dry goods houses and nearly all of these succumbed to the flames. The following are a few of the principal firms: James Adams & Co., Joan Armstrong & Co., Moses C. Barbour, Barbour Bros., Bank of New-Brunswick, Farrall & Smith, McKenzie Bros. The fire, judging from the above description, must have swept away nearly the whole business section of the city. York Point was largely occupied for mechanical purposes and was filled with wooden buildings imany of them very old and of a combustible nature. Dock-st. runs from York Point Market-square, and was built of stone-lined. Reaching Market-square on the northern

THE CITY OF ST. JOHN.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1877.



3. Court-mone.
4. Coly Hall.
5. Bank of New-Brunswick.
6. Mechanics' Institute.
7. Y. M. C. A.
8. Academy of Music.

store, and a large drug store.

Rink, Marine Hospital, City Hospital, Wiggins Asylum, Cemetery, King's-square,

The fire here must have crossed Prince William-st. to

the corner of King, and burned up the latter street toward King-square. King-st. is very wide, and on both

sides of it were fine stores, including some of the best clothing houses, dry goods stores, dress-

making establishments, &c., in the city. Prince Williamest, runs from Market-square to

Reed's Point, and the fire seems to have gone in that

direction. It was entirely occupied as a business street,

and was the location of the heaviest trade in the city-

stores, and in fact almost every class of business was

here represented. Many of the baildings were very

the ones, having been built within a comparatively short

time, as this street has been the locality which most of

past have devastated. On it were several banks, the

Custom-house, the new Post-Office, an elegant stone

Custom-house, the new Post-Office, an elegant stone building completed within the past two or three years, manrance offices, &c. &c. Many of the obl building, in this vicinity were of sold granite and very substantial. The fire must have worked from this point to one of the streets parallel with Kingsk, sweeping ad before it to German-st. between Prince William and German-st. between Prince William and German-st. between Prince William and German-st. forwarded with wooden buildings, many of them very old and occupied almost whomy for business purposes. In this square were several newspaper offices, Kraching Cerman-st., on the state toward Prince William-st, then fire stillers a good class of dwelbing houses and a good number of small stores. Here, also was the best futer in the eny-tace Victoria—which is said to ave been consumed. It was a very fine hotel, the high perhaps cast of Boston. On German-st, is the oldest Protestant Episcopal cauren in the city and the old Gramma-st, so the oldest Protestant Episcopal cauren in the city and the old Gramma-st. So the oldest Protestant Episcopal cauren in the city and the old Gramma-st. Which, it is probable, were burned. The disontenes do not say how lat-

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

PROMPT ACTION BY THE PEOPLE OF MONTREAL,

MONTREAL, June 21 .- A meeting of citizens

ealled by the Mayor was held this atternoon for the pur-pose of devising means to relieve sufferers by the St.

John, N. B., fire. Among those present were B. Devli;

would forward goods and provisions for the sufferers

peditiously over the Colonial road. A committee was

appointed to purchase enough provisions to fill the special train which will be dispatched this evening and

reach the sufferers to-morrow. It was also decided to

speke in favor of energetic action in behalf of the citi-

gens of St. John. Several said the fire was a warning

to Montreal to look well to its means of fire

protection and the efficiency of the fire

by late events that it would be hard to prevent it from

The balls of the suff rees.

In yeach sent 500 barrels of flour and 100 barrels ook to the suff rees.

LATER.—At 7 o'clock 1,000 barrels of flour, 100 barrels of beet, a car-load of bread, and a car-load of biscuit was dispatched to St. John.

BANGOR, Me., June 21 .- A meeting of citizens will b

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—A meeting will be held at the Martine Exemange to-morrow to concert measures in aid of sufferers by the great fire at 81, John, N. B. Chicago, Ill., June 21.—The Rehef and Aid Society is

PORTLAND, Me., June 21.—A private dispatch from St.

roughtants, see, June 21.—A private dispatch from 50 mm at 10 clock p. m. says: "After a careful estimate this been deciden that fully one-half of the city has been destroyed. Women and children are in the street rying for bread, and the scene beggars description." A arge meeting of citizens has been he dhere to take neasures for the immediate relief of the people of St. John. A considerable sum was contributed, and a tecamer will leave here to-night with a heavy freight of conforthe sufferers.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES THAT SUFFER.

LITTLE YET KNOWN IN THIS CITY ABOUT THE LOSSES.

panies in this city the great fire at St. John, N. B., was

the general topic of conversation yesterday, but up to 5

p. m. no information had been received in regard to the

loss or the amount of insurance. It was the general

opi ion that the largest portion of the risks had been

taken by the Liverpool, London and Globe, the North

British Mercantile, the Royal Canadian, the Æina of

W. J. Hughes, manager of the Royal Canadian In-surance Company in this city, received from Montreal

late last night the following dispatch from A. Gagnon,

Loss at St. John will not exceed \$276,000, and will be

At the office of the Liverpool, London and Globe Com-

as the agency for the United States only, and that all

pany, at No. 45 William-st., the manager stated that this

the business of the British Provinces was transacted by

a distinct management, which was responsible to and re-ported everything directly to the home office in England.

The company had contracted its lines and transacted its

business in the Provinces very cautiously. Therefore,

while the manager felt sure that his company had many

risks in the section of St. John that had been destroyed,

yet he was equally certain that their losses would not be very large. He telegraphed to St. John about 9 o'clock

yesterday morning, asking for information in regard to

At the office of the North British Mercantile Company,

at Pine and William-sts., the manager said that all

risks taken in St. John by his company were reported

the loss and amount of insurance, but no answer was re

Haraford, and Phenix of Brooklyn.

Secretary of the company :

At the offices of the principal insurance com-

Tonoxro, Out., June 21.-The members of th

sweeping the city. The Mayor has issued a call for a pub

open a room immediately for the reception of clothing

AND OTHER CITIES.

dry goods stores, grocery stores, bookstores, hardware

18. St. Paul's Charch.
19. St. Josn's Church.
20. St. Andrew's Church.
21. Intercalonial Station.
22. E. and N. A. Station.
23. Victoria Horol.
24. Barnes's Hatel.

25. Waverley Hotel. 26. Royal Hotel. 27. International Hotel. 28. Park Hot l. 29. Marsh Bridge. 30. City Hall, Carleton. 31. Market, Carleton.

goods establishment in the city, two or three other large dry goods houses, a large hardware and cutlery

city; among teem was the London House, the oldest dry | directly to England, and he had no knowledge whatever of the amount of its loss. At the office of the Home Insurance Company, at No 135 Broadway, it was ascertained that the company had no risks in St. John. It was reported that the Ætna of property in St. John, but it was not stated how much of

> At the office of the Ætna Company in Broadway the officers said that they could not give any idea of the am unt of their loss, because the business done in St. John was reported directly to the central office in Hart-

> At the office of the Phenix Company of Brooklyn it was stated that this company had only recently establisted an agency at St. John, and that their loss could not exceed \$15,000 or \$20,000. It was believed that the facilities for telegraphic communication between this city and St. John had been so much impaired by the fire business that had been passing upon them.

> THE BURNED DISTRICT. THE CITY-POPULATION-BUILDINGS THAT HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

St. John, the commercial metropolis of New-Brunswick, occupies a commanding position at the | defeat into rout. mouth of the St. John River. It is built on a ridge of solid rock, through which the streets have been he lowed out at great expense. A rocky (eniusula is formed by the river and nurbor on the west side and Courtenay Bay on the cast, and on the sloping sides the city was built. North of the city lies the suburb of Portland, in the Valley of the St. John, and beyond are bilis barbor is the town of Carleton, waich is also built on a declivity. The nurbor is good, being kept free from ice by the high tides of the Bay of Fundy and the sweeping current of the St. John River. Notwithstanding the regclarity with which the streets were laid out in rectain gles, the general appearance of the place is uneven and TOHONTO, PORTLAND, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, dingy. The population of the city and its suburbs is

A great many settlements were made in Acadia before St. John was founded. In 1635 Charles St. Etlenne, Lord of Latem, built a fort opposite Mary's Island in the har-ber, and here he and his wife were besteged by his rival, Church, Germain-st.; Baptist Church, Germain-st.; C. J. Bradges, the Hon. Peter Mitchel, Mr. Angus of Christian Church, Duke-st.; St. James Church, the Bank of Montreal, Thomas White, ir., Mr. Grindley from the French, but no settlement of importance was Proceeding along Smyth-st, in a southerly direct Leinster-st.; Baptast Church, the Centenary Church; of the Bans of British North America, and made on the St. John until 1749, when a fort was built St. Philipi. Carmarthen-st.; Mission Methodist, others. It was announced that the Grand Trunk line about ten miles from the present site. In 1745 the Mr. Eridges said means of relief would be sent ex. | a garrison was established at St. John, under the comto New-Brunswick in 1764, but no permanent settlement was made until 1783, when the Royalists arrived and founded the present City of St. John, which was created a town by Royal Charter two years afterward. It has grown steadily and is now the first city in New-Bruns wick in population, wealth, and commercial importance.

THE BUSINESS SECTION IN ASHES. The principal thorougufaces of the city are Kinz, Prince William, Water, Germain, and Charlotte-sts.; and the Broadway of the city. At its toot is Market-slip, the rendezvous of vessels loaded with produce, fish, cord-wood. Market-square, which is close by, is a dingy triangle where the unemployed truckmen, wood sawyers coal heavers, and odd-jou men of the city are to be found. At the lower end of the square is the spot where the self-exiled American Loyalists landed on May 18, 1783. Randsome stores fronted on this square, all of which have been swept sway. At the northern corner of King-st, was the Western Union Telegraph Office, and adj luing was the Maritime Bank, a handsome building four stories in hight, with a gray freestone front, a granite basement, and a mansard roof. The Bank of Trade had offices in the same building. The police-office is close by. A little higher up Prince William-st. is a fine four-story granite structure occupied by the Bank of British North America-the only bank building in th city that was not destroyed.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, Prince William-st. runs south from Market-square to Reed's Point, and is one of the main thoroughfares of the city. The most important buildings found on this street were the Post-Office and the Custom-house. The new Post-Office, at the corner of Water-st., was built of gray sandstone, except the columns in front, which were of polished red granite from the New-Brunswick quar-The building was 90 feet in length by 50 in width and was four stories in hight. It was surmounted by a clock tower 100 feet high. The structure cost ab \$130,000.

The Custom-house, on Prince William st., near the Post-The Custom-house, on Prince within-st, near the Local Coffice, was a plain, massive stone building, 250 feet in length by 92 in width, which was built in 1842 at a cost of \$120,000. Here were the offices of the Customs, inland kevenue and Marine and Fisheries Departments. On the roof there was a station for revealing the signals given on Participe Island of "Vesseis in signt," "Phot wanted," &c. Here was also a storm signal station where dispatches regarding the weather were received from Washington and points on the Bay of Fundy.

HOLL 15.

HOT: LS. Among the hotels burned was the Victoria, at the corner of Duke and Germain-sts. It was a brick structure four stories in hight, with a freestone front. It had accommodations for over 300 guests. The cupola accommodations for over 300 guests. The cupofa com-manded a fine prospect of the city and the Bay of Fundy. The houel, which was the largest and most fashionable one in the city, was owned by a joint stock company composed of enterprising citizens. The Royal Hotel and several other public nonses were also destroyed.

OTHER BUILDINGS DESTROYED. The Academy of Music on Horsefield-st., opposite the Old Methodist Church, was opened during the Summer of 1872. It was a brick structure and had a seating capacity of 2,000. The original cost was \$60,000.

Fronting on Duke-st., near the Victoria Hotel, was the Victoria School, one of the finest educational institutions in the Dominion. It was a lour-stery brick building, with a freestone front and granito pillars, and accommodated 850 children.

The civic offices on the corner of Princess and Prince

Widiam-sts, were also burned. Ritchie's Building on Princess-st. was one of the finest business blocks. The Masonic societies had their halis and lodge-rooms on the upper floors, and below were many lawyers' offices.

THE WATER SUPPLY.
Since 1853 the water supply of the city has been drawn from Little River, and the works have a daily capacity of 5,500,000 gailons. The Fire Department has three steam engines.

THE TURKS ROUTED IN ARMENIA. THE MONTENEGRINS RESISTING WITH GREAT GAL-LANTRY.

News comes from Armenia that the Turks suffered a severe defeat on Saturd y at Zeidikan, a point about 12 miles from Toprak-Kaleh, a small town on the road from Bayazid to Erzerum, from which it is 75 miles distant. The fighting lasted two days, and resulted in the rout of the Turks, who were driven from the battle-field and pursued by cavalry. This victory endangers Mukhtar Pasha's communications with Erzerum, and enables the Russians to advance confidently against Toprak-Kaleh, which will probably fall into their hands without further resistance. The Turks claim to have recaptured Bayazid, but the report is evidently as baseless as that which gave them possession of Ardabau. Fierce fighting continues between the Montenegrins and the Turks It is feared that the former may be overpowered, as the Ottoman forces are combining to crush them.

THE ADVANCE ON ERZERUM. IMPORTANT BATILE AT ZEIDIKAN-THE TURKS ROUTED-THE RUSSIANS GETTING NEARER TO

LONDON, Thursday, June 21, 1877. We have only now detailed information respecting the first conflict in the open field between the Turks and Russians in Armenia. It will be remembered that Mukhtar Pasha reënforced the troops at Delibaba some days ago, and ordered Commander Mehemet to advance through the passes from the Aras Valley and Pasin Plain and meet the Russians. Mehemet, therefore, descended the slope and took up a position at Zeid.kan, or Saidachan, which is 10 or 12 miles south-west of Toprak-Kaleh, and just in front of the passes above mentioned. His artillery strength is not stated, but it was not strong. His infantry was not above 8,000, and he had little or no cavalry, and that was bad. The Russian left, under Lieut.-Gen. Tergukassoff, had on the other hand about 10,000 infantry, and plenty of cannon, beside an effectual cavalry force. THE ATTACK BEGINS.

The Turks brought on the fight by advances on the 15th inst. The whole day was spent in an artillery duel, but on the 16th the Russians began the execution of what was evidently a settled plan. Six bodies of Russian infantry advanced at 6 o'clock under cover of a terrible artillery Notwithstanding the Turks returned a st ady fire, the enemy continued to advance, and finally, by detaching a strong body, turned the Turkish right flank, seized a commanding hill and quickly threw up breastworks, and there established four field guns, which enabled them to rake almost the entire front of the Turkish line. From this moment the losses of the latter were serious. Their men fell rapidly. Their artillery was dislodged and the infantry exposed without support to a murderous are. For over 20 minutes the Ottomans stood before this new attack, and at this crisis Mehemet fell. To increase the difficulties, ammunition fell short. At 10 o'clock the hight which the Turks held at the opening of the battle was no longer tenable, and by midnight the last Turk was driven off. A cavalry charge followed, converting

TOPRAK-KALEH AND ERZERUM.



THE SITUATION CRICICAL.

What followed is not yet clear. One account says the Russians advanced into the Plain of Pasin, two miles from Mukhtar's position, which is very precarious. This is apparently confirmed by a Russian efficial dispatch, saying: "Gen. Tergukasosff has left Zeidikan (or Saidachan) and is marching upon Köpriköi." On the other hand, Mukhtar Pasha's main position was at last accounts near Zewin, and it is certain that the Aras, which is not fordable at this season, flows between him and the troops beaten on Saturday, which would protect him from the Russian left wing. Another report says, however, that some of the army around Kars has advanced toward Erzerum, which may explain Mukhtar Pasha's threatened position. The latest Turkish advices, dated June 17, say the Turkish left wing is retreating on Erzerum, followed by a Russian

OPERATIONS ON THE ROAD TO VAN-

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, June 21, 1877. The Bassiret newspaper to-day announces that Faik Pasha, Turkish commandant at Van, having been advised of the approach of 1,000 Russians, dispatched a body of cavalry and infantry against them. The Russians were defeated, and fled to Bayazid, the district about which place the Turks have invested. As Faik Pasha has cut them off from all assistance the capitulation of Bayazid is miniment.

Lospos, Thursday, June 21, 1877. A Constantinople telegram to The Globe says Bayazid has been taken by the Turks.

THE RUSSIANS FALLING BACK. LONDON, Friday, sune 22, 1877. Renter's Erzerum dispatch, dated June 21, says: The Russian left wing has fallen back on Khaliat and Zeidikan. The Turkish right wing is in front of the mountain gorge of Delibaba. Mukhtar Pasha is still at Khorem-Duzee,"

THE SULTAN ADVISED TO MAKE PEACE. ST. Petersburg, Thursday, June 21, 1877.

A special Constantinople dispatch to the Golos asserts that Mr. Layard, the British Embassador to the Porte, has counseled the Sultan to make peace immediately. All the Ministers except Redif Pasha, Minister of War, favor peace.

THE MONTENEGRIN CONFLICT. THE TUEKS IN A STRONG POSITION-THE MONTE-NEGRINS LIKELY TO BE OVERPOWERED.

LONDON, Thursday, June 21, 1877. The Times's correspondent with the Montenegrins, elegraphing from Cettinje under date of June 19. admits that Suleiman Pasha occupied the strong position of Planinitza unopposed, owing to the incapacity of Vukovics, who, after he had decided to no longer oppose the revictualing of Niesics, remained inactive until the Turks entered that place, instead of providing for the defense of Planiniza.

A Vienna telegram to The Standard adds: "The distress in Montenegro is likely to cause an important change in Russian strategy. The Czar is greatly concerned as to the fate of Montengro, whose only chance appears to he in the Russians marching across Servia to Novi Bazar, whence they might fall on Mehemet Ali's rear."

VIENNA, Thursday, June 21, 1877. The Political Correspondence publishes a telegram, dated Ostrok, June 20, stating that five Pashas, com-

THE GREAT ORIENTAL WAR. manding 40 battalions [30,000 men], 20 guns, and 5,000 cavalry, attacked the Montenegrin positions near Ostrok on Sunday. A dispatch from the Mostar correspondent of the same journal, dated June 19, says Saleiman Pasha has joined Ali Saib, and their united armies are marching upon Cettenje, the Montenegrin capital.

> THE DANUBIAN CAMPAIGN. CANNONADING AT RUSTCHUK-SKIRMISHING AT

RUSTCHUK, Thursday, June 21, 1877.

Cannonading continues here. The Russian bat-tery has been dismantled at Slobosia. BUCHAREST, Thursday, June 21, 1877. Sixty Turks landed near Kalarash on Wednesday

night. They were attacked by Russians, and were nearly all killed and wounded after an obstinate resistance.

There has been a heavy cannonade across the river be ween Widdin and Kalafat to-day. The Senate is engaged discussing the new convention to be concluded with Russia relative to the cooperation of the Roumanian army in the war beyond

the Danube. LONDON, Friday, June 22, 1877. The Post has a special from Ploiesti announcing that the Grand Duke Alexis has arrived there.

THE ATTITUDE OF SERVIA.

SERVIAN MILITIA CALLED OUT-PRINCE MILAN'S COURSE STILL IN DOUBT.

LONDON, Thursday, June 21, 1877. A Vienna telegram to The Standard says: Notwithstanding Servian promises, inditia to the number of 15 buttations have been called out and taken up a position at Negodin. The Servian torees are now lated to be nearly equal in number to the Turkish force at Widdin. Austrian intervention in Servia is publicly

A Berlin dispatch to The Times : says "The Servian Govrument is sending to the north-eastern frontier all the Servino civil and military officers conversant with the Russians are no lenger averse to crossing the Danube between Turn-Severin and Gladova. It is thought possible that the Austrian court might be induced to leave Eastern Secvia to the Russian troops, on condition that the other provinces were left to Emperor Francis Joseph's

The Vienna correspondent of The Times telegraphs the following: "Prince Milan has been very kindly received by the Czar, who listened with great attention to his Czar ssaured Prince Milan that Servia might niways reckon on his sympathics. No opportunity seems to have been given Prince Milan to express himself directly, much tess to receive any instructions; but according to information reaching me, the onlaion of the Czar and his Government still is ton! Servia should not stir. As for any positive prohibition, there can be no question of that, for by so deing Russia would take upon nerseli a responsibility she has been always careful to avoid."

Constantinople, Thursday, June 21, 1877. M. Cristies, the Servian representative here, has reewed his declarations of Servia's neutrality. He demes that the Servian Government will allow the Rus ans to murch through Servia.

Losbon, Friday, June 22, 1877.

Reuter's Vienna correspondent denies the report of the bilization of the Servian militia.

> WAR SCENES AND TOPICS. A RUSSIAN DARE-DEVIL

Among the officers on the Grand Duke's staff is a tall, handsome man with a little, slend ive figure, a clear bine eye, a large, preminent, wellshaped nose, and a face young enough for a second lieutennat. It is skebeleft, the youngest General in the Russian army, toe conqueror of Khokand. He has the reputation, even among the Russians, of being a amdman who would thing away his own life and those of his troops without the slightest regard for consequences. During the war which resulted in the conquest of Khokand, a Russian detaciment of 800 men, with 400 Cossacks, was emy. Gen. Trotsky decided upon a night actack, and confided his plan to Coi. Skobeleff, then his culef of staff. The latter entered into the idea with great enthus asm, and proposed to lead the attacking column him and to take only skobeleff, having reconnoitered the ground, perceived that the Khokandians had encamped within a mile and half of the Russians in an open plain, which midnight he took his 150 Cossacks, divided them into three parties, and cautiously sarrounded the enemy's The party, led by Skobeleff himself, managed to pass the enemy's outposts, who were sound asleep. Then e gave the signal for the attack by firing his pistol, se enemy's camp of 6,000 or 7,000 men, shouling and vehing like fiends, and cutting down everything in their passage. For a quarter of an hour the plain resounded with shricks and yells, shots, the trampling of horses, abouts and groans, and all the norear of baths. Then all was slience. Skeleieff assembled his Cossacks, and when morning cam he found that the whole army of the caemy, 3,000 or 7,000 men, had disappeared, ic. ving on the field moont 40 dead, 2,000 or 3,000 musacts and sabers, all their camp tolaterial, and baggare. But what was his astonishment on calling the ron to discover that he had not lost a man either killed or wounded. Mr. MacGahan, who first met him on the banks of the Oxus, telates this exploit to show how much method there is in this dare-devil's madness.

THE SICK MAN'S UNEASY THRONE.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, at Coustammople, predicts tout if the present Turkish Government can maintain itself it will make peace with Russia as soon as the people have been sufficiently numbled by one or two crasning Russian victories. The Russians, he says, will be content with the cession of Batum and of a portion of Armenia, and with the free passage of the Dardaneiles, but they will be content with thing less. If they are very successful, and the Turks are very much depressed, they may demand a large portion of the Turkish tronciad fleet. It is probable that they will be moderate, and equally probable that the striving to win Constantinople for 156 years, to advance some 10 or 15 years nearer to the fruition of her wishes will suit the present rulers of Turkey to get a fresh lease of power, at no matter what sacrifice. The discontent in the provinces, he continues, is immense. The entire provincial population is ready to demand the dismissal of Redif Pasha, the War Minister, and Mahmoud Damad, the Marshal of the l'a ace. The Sultan knows not what to do with regard to iese men. He dares not diamiss them; he dares not these men. He dares not dismiss them; he dares not even accept their resignation, lest he should lead the populace to demand still trather concessions. On the other hand, he dreads a popular outbreak, which must be crushed with such crucity as would still turther at clusterium Turkey the sympathy and support of the Western nations. The choughts of the people furn continuing toward the ex-sultain Mourad. They know test if his hearth is not absolutely restored it is greatly improved. The widest runners are he circulation as to the conduct of the present Sultan, as to his capacity. Mourad was deposed sofely for assumed incapacity. If he were to present nimes it to the public his quickly mound become a dead letter.

MR. HAYES GOING TO NEW-HAMPSHIRE. CONCORD, N. H., June 21 .- In the House this morning a communication was read from President Hayes regretting his inability to visit Concord just now, but intimating that he wai do so next Fali.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

POUGRKERPSIE, N. Y., June 21.—Simon Saunders this cay was killed this morning by the falling of a derrick East BUFFALO, N. Y., June 21.—Daniel R. Basset,

63 years old, who had been for more than 30 years a ticket and traveling agent, dropped dead of neart disease this moretag. CHESTER, Penn., June 21.—O. F. Bullard, into Secretary of the Second Media Building and Lean Association, and now a member of the Legislature, is a defaulte: in \$7,200.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 21.—Joseph Benninger, a dissolute German, quarreled with his wife t. is morning and beat her cruely with a hoc. He afterward cut his threat hoth are still anive.

POUGHK: EPSIE, June 21.—It is thought that Billy connors, one of the Northampton Bink obbers who escaped from joil in New-York, was seen in Fischin Village, this county, on Monday last. Lowers, Mass., June 21.-The body of Mary Ella

Harrington, who was abducted from East Boston hearly a year ago, was disc vered last night in the Mertimac River. The body was bound with ropes into the smallest possible compass, sewed in a sack, and weighted down.

POUGHKEEPSIP. June 21.—A terrible accident occurred on the bridge caisson opposite this city this morning. The boom of a derrick used for cuppying concrete broke, and struck Samon Saumiers with fearing force, crushing the spinal bone and breaking three rios and both logs. It died in half as hour. He leaves a wife and five children.